



CHAPTER XV.

A DOCUMENT OF IMPORTANCE.

It was a copy and not the original of this pitiful letter which I found in the cigar case, as was evident from the fact that the document was in Green's handwriting, and to this I attached some importance.

As matters stood it looked as if Green Mullen's correspondence, and it also looked as if, after making himself nequainted with the contents of Mullen's letters, Green had carefully resealed them and let them go on to the person for whom they were intended. That he must have had some reason for not retaining in his possession what might prove so valuable a piece of evidence was very clear, and after thinking the matter over I came to the following

Although Mullen had given an address to which a letter might be sent to more than probable that he had arranged some complicated and roundabout system of reforwarding correspondence, so that even if the police should find out the address to which the letter was sent they would still have before them the difficult task of tracing the letter to the address to which it had been reforwarded, and perhaps again reforwarded, before they could come to the actual hiding place of the fugitive, who in the meantime would get wind of what was going on and would promptly decide that it was high time for him to change his quarters. And I felt telerably sure that his manner of making a change would be like that of certain sea fowl who, upon the approach of an enemy, dive out of sight beneath the waeventually come up far out of reach and range and in any other direction than that in which they are looked for.

Hence it was possible that, though Green had succeeded, as I say, either among cockney visitors to the seasidein intercepting or obtaining access to be any nearer to discovering the criminal's actual whereabouts. But if Green merely took a copy of this letter and then let it go on to Mullen the latter keeping the appointment which he had made with his sister and could then be held." arrested and handed over to justice. For though his sister had-lest the letthose for which it was intended-cantiously refrained from mentioning her own or her husband's name, or from giving any address except that of a foreign town, she had, womanlike, forgotten that there were not likely to be many large steam yachts belonging to an English gentleman whose wife was in bad health lying at the same moment off such a place as Stavanger. An experienced inquiry agent like Green would have no difficulty in learning the name of such a vessel and of its owner, and that he had taken steps to obtain the necessary information was very clear from the second document which I found un his cigar case. Here it is:

Mary Hatherwick Coyne, daughter of John Coyne, Esq., of Galway, and { bad son.

known as James Cross, who afterward as sumed the name of James Mullen.

This Mary Hath-crwick Coyue afterwarl (d. 1886) (d. 1886)

and had daughter, Flora Hatherwick Cross, b. 1865; in 1885 to Stanley Burgoyne, Esq.

The meaning of this document-a

document which affords some interesting data to the student of heredityevidently was that James Mullen was the illegitimate son of the famous, and also infamous, Lord Dungannon by a Irish gentleman. The fact that Miss an's hand to "Mr. Henry Jeanes," and a secret, for if Green's notes were correct she had afterward married a Mr. Henry Cross, by whom she had a daughter. Flora (now Mrs. Stanley Burgoyne), who was therefore Mullen's half sister. and the writer of the letter, a copy of which I had found in Green's eigar

How Green had contrived to find ont the address to which Mullen was having his letters sent there was no evidence to show. Whether it was due to a singularly lucky fluke or to his own astuteness I could not say, and am net likely ever to know, but I quite realized and understood that it was possible for him to have made such a discovery. And I recognized and understood also that, after having read the letter which gave him the clew to Mullen's connection with Mrs. Stanley Burgoyne, the regard to Mullen's parentage would not be difficult to arrive at. What I could not understand, however, was by what means he had succeeded in intercepting Mullen's letters. If Green had been an official from Scotland Yard, he would no doubt be allowed to intercept letters which might be written by or addressed to suspected persons, but that the postal authorities would permit a private inquiry agent to tamper with their mail bags was not to be entertained. That Green was staying in the same house as Mullen and was able in that way to lay hands on the latter's correspondence was very unlikely. Nor was it likely

that my late inquiry agent had succeed tunate than otherwise, for the man was CASTORIA.

ed in bribing a postman, for, though it may not be impossible to find dishonest postmen, the odds are very much against finding the dishonest man in the one

particular office with the mails of which

one wishes to tamper.

A far more probable theory was that which had at first occurred to menamely, that the letters had been directed to the care of a tobacconist, or, more likely still, of a hairdresser. It is had in some way contrived to intercept a matter of common knowledge that many hairdressers add to their business takings by allowing letters, on each of which a fee of I penny is charged, to be addressed to their care. Though generally implying a not very creditable connection, these letters are, as a rule, of no more-criminal character than assignations with people to whom the recipient has thought it inadvisable to give his real name or address or whose letters he is anxious should not come under the notice of his family.

If Green had intercepted the letters at a tobacconist's shop, the first thing to him by his sister, it was not likely that find out was where that tobacconist's he himself was actually to be found at shop was situated, and the only way to that address. On the centrary, it was do so would be to trace the inquiry agent's recent movements. Hence I decided that I could not do better than run down to Yarby again and see what could be learned about him. But before I could do this with safety I should have to ascertain whether the body had case it would not be advisable to visit the neighborhood for the present.

The morning paper of the following day settled that point satisfactorily, for on opening my Daily News I read the following announcement:

"Sad Death From Drowning .- Mr. Robert Bakewell Green, a visitor from London, was accidentally drowned at Baxenham, near Yarby, yesterday. The body was discovered late last night on ter, where they twist and turn and the beach by the Baxenham rural postman. From the fact that the unfortunate man was wearing no boots it is supposed that he had taken them off in order to pursue the pastime-so popular of paddling among the small pools left Mullen's correspondence, he might not by the last tide. Dr. Ellis, who examined the body, is of opinion that while so engaged the deceased was overcome by faintness and was drowned in quite shallow water, the body being subsewould very likely fall into the trap of quently washed up upon the beach by the incoming tide. An inquest will be

Five minutes after I had read this paragraph I was on my way to catch ter should fall into other hands than the next train to Yarby. The reader will remember that Green had given his address as "Care of Mrs. Brand, Elm Cottage, Baxenham," and my first step was to interview this lady under the pretense of being a press representative particulars about her late lodger. From Mrs. Brand I learned, among other facts, that Green had been in the habit of paying frequent visits to Cotley, a town some 20 miles inland.

To Cotley I accordingly betook my self, and, curiously enough, the very first thing that caught my eye after leaving the station was the legend, "Letters Taken," displayed in the window of a tobacconist's shop immediately fronting the booking office entrance. The door was closed, but as I pushed it open a bell overhead announced the arrival of a customer.

I found myself in a small shop, with another room beyond, on the swing doors of which were the words, "To the Hairdressing Saloon." There was no one behind the counter, nor, so far as l could see, was there any one in the hair cutting rooms. But on the counter before me lay half a dozen letters, apparently thrown there by an impatient postman who could not wait for the proprietor's return. One of them was for "Mr. Robert Bakewell Green," the

Inscription being in his own handwrit-Miss Mary Mullen, the daughter of an ing. Another was addressed in a wom-Mullen had been seduced and had given I saw that it bore a Norwegian stamp birth to a child had probably been kept and the Stavanger postmark. Could "Henry Jeanes" be the name under which James Mullen was having letters sent to him?

CHAPTER XVI.

HENRY JEANES, ALIAS JAMES MULLEN. It had been raining heavily when the train drew up at the Cotley platform but as I did not know how far I might have to walk I had put up my umbrella when leaving the station only to put it down again as I entered the hairdresser's shop. I was holding the half closed umbella in my hand when my eye caught sight of the two letters. To sweep them as if by accident into the folds of the umbrella was the work of a second, and then as I turned quickly round I saw a man without a hat and wearing a white apron slip out of the door of a public house opposite and run hastily across other facts which he had ferreted out in the road toward the shop, wiping his

mouth with his hand as he did so. As I expected, he was the proprietor of the establishment, and after wishing me good morning and apologizing for being out of the way by explaining that he had been across the road to borrow a postage stamp he proceeded to tuck me up in a white sheet preparatory to cut-

ting my hair. The demand for postage stamps had apparently been heavy that afternoon, and the task of affixing them had no doubt resulted in an uncomfortable dryness of the mouth, which necessitated the frequent use of liquid. Under the circumstances I considered this rather for-

CASTORIA

not unaware of his condition, and did his best to palliate it by being so obligingly communicative in regard to any wished it, have acquainted myself with all that he knew about every cusomer who patronized his establishment.

"You have letters addressed here sometimes, don't you?" I saked as he was brashing my hair.

'Yes, sir; we 'ave letters addressed 'ere," he made answer, "but strictly confidential, of course," whispering this in my ear with drunken gravity and adding, after a pause, with a meaning leer: "And very convenient, too, under certain circumstances. Is there hany little thing you can do for us in that way yourself, sir? If so, we should be appy to accept your commission."

The only little thing I was minded to do for him was to kick him and that right heavily, but repressing the unregenerate desire of the natural man I affected to be thinking the matter over, and then replied: "Why, yes, I think you might. My

name is Smithers—Alfred John Smithers-so if any letters addressed to that name come here you'll know they are

for me, won't you?" "Certainly," he said. "Only too 'appy to oblige a customer at hany time.

Living 'ere, sir?' "Staying for a week or so," I answered, "and I may perhaps come to live, but am not sure yet. By the bye, do you ever get any letters for my

"Mr. Henry Jeanes? Oh, yes, sir! And you are the second gentleman that's barsked me the same question. Mr. Green 'e harsked me as well." "Mr. James Bakewell Green?" I said.

friend, Mr. Henry Jennes?"

'Oh, yes; he is a friend of mine too." "Hindeed sir!" (This with a depre catory cough, as if he did not think much of the late Mr. Green, and was inclined in consequence to reconsider the favorable opinion he had apparently formed of myself.) "Curious gentleman, Mr. Green. Never bought nothing in the shop, Mr. Green didn't. Most gentlemen as 'as their letters addressed ere takes a bottle of our 'air wash now and then for the good of the 'ouse, but Mr. Green 'e never 'ad as much as a stick of shaving soap at hany time. 'E was halways harsking questions, too, as I told Mr. Jennes."

"Oh," I said, beginning to see daylight in regard to the means by which Mullen had got to know that Green was been found, and whether suspicions of making inquiries about him. "How did foul play were entertained, as in that | you come to mention the matter to Mr. Jeanes?"

"Mr. Jeanes 'o left particular word, sir, that if hanybody harsked after 'im we was to be sure and let 'im know.' "I see," I said. "And when do you xpect Mr. Jeanes to call again?"

"Mr. Jeanes never calls, sir. We 'aven't ever seen 'im. 'E sent us hinstructions that all letters wot come for



"Mr. Jeanes 'e left particular word." 'im was to be put in a henvelope and addressed to 'im at Professor Lawrance's 'air cutting establishment at who had come down to collect further Stanby, and we was to let 'im know if any one harsked after 'im."

At that moment the bell over the tobacconist shop outside announced the entrance of a customer, and two young men, pushing open the swing door of the hairdressing saloon, seated themselves to await their turn.

Under the circumstances, and especially as I had learned all I required, I did not think it wise to ask further questions, but I had a particular reason. which the reader shall shortly hear. for wishing to possess a specimen of the handwriting in which the letters for Henry Jeanes, Esq., that were sent on to the care of Professor Lawrance's establishment at Stanby, were directed.

"Can you spare me a second in the outside shop?" I said to the hairdresser. "With pleasure, sir," he answered, following me out, "What can I do for

"Look here," I said, pushing half a sovereign toward him over the counter, "that's for your trouble in letting me have my letters addressed here. And now another matter. I've not been very well today and want to see a doctor. Who's the best man to go to?"

"Dr. Carruthers, Devonshire 'Ouse, Grayland road, sir. Best doctor in the town, sir," he responded. "Would you mind writing it down

for me? I've got a beastly memory."
"With pleasure, sir," he said, pro ducing a bottle of ink, a pen and a sheet of paper from a drawer. "That's it, sir. Much obliged, sir. I'll be very careful about the letters, and good day, sir."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



Cholly (relating how he caught his cold)—Id's the dasty tredgerous sprig weather, donchernow. I was stubiledough to go oudt with by lighdt summer cane idsted of by widter wud, ad it's giv' be the idfluedza.—Ally Sloper.

Roofs on American Buildings.

We are all affected in different ways by olor and form, harmony and discord, the question I asked him that I could, had beautiful and the ugly. Experiments have I wished it, have acquainted myself proved that certain colors have the power to induce a temporary insanity, from which relief is only obtained by the use of another color—as, for instance, green, the most reposeful of all the colors in nature. Discord in music excites irritability. Bad proportions in architecture depress the spirits, although no scientific experiments have been made to prove the fact, none, perhaps, being thought necessary, for a depression of spirits has assalled us all of late in looking at certain new buildings recently erected among us.

Each of these has its distinct virtues and faults, but there is one fault none of them miss—the fault of a bad roof and hideous sky lines. From the park you get a glimpse of an imposing site-of a costly structure that might be a source of in spiration. But a great white pile is surmounted by a red roof, and that, again, is topped by a white dome. One is distractcd, depressed and disappointed beyond words. A gray stone armory on another fine site has a roof that is like a silly im-pertinence. A new mausoleum, placed as no other building among us has ever been placed, has sins in the way of sky lines that are not to lead exception.

that are not to be described. None of these roofs suggests anything in the way of utility, and as part of a deco-rative whole they are failures. Is it, as we wendered at that dinner the other night, that our climate and our social conditions have never made it necessary for us to use the tops of our houses except as storeroom and garrets, and that therefore the art of architecture, which is an adaptation of the ideal to the practical, when confronted by a roof must fail? For we do not, like the Mchammedan, use our roofs for our daily prayers or our nightly recreation, nor yet, again, is it necessary for us to re-

tire to one for observation of our enemies, Utility has therefore not helped us with a suggestion, nor yet has national custom or the exigencies of a torrid zone given us a hint. We are, in fact, in a difficult place, one in which only the genius of some young architect can save us from monstrosity, and that cenius is one which will make of roofs a special study.—Har-

Tossed on the Foaming Billows

You may never have been, but if you cross the Atlantic, no matter how smooth the watery expanse, without sea sickness you are—well, a lucky voyager, that is all. Old tars who have spent their lives on the ocean waves, who were almost born, so to speak, with their "sea legs on," suffer now and then from sea 'sickness in very tempestuous weather. Sea captains, tourists, commercial stavelers and yatchsmen say that there is no finer safeguard against nauses than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and it has been equally reliable as a preventive by invalids who travel by steamboard and railroad, and who sometimes suffer as much in those conveyances as ocean travelers do in steamships. Billiousness, constitution, sick headache and disorders of the stomach caused by oppressive climate influences or unwholesome or unnecustomed food or water, always yield to the Bitters speedily. This popular medicine also remedies rheumatic, kidney and nervous disorders, and the infirmities medient to increasing years.

Bleached. "See how white the umpire is getting!"

"Yes, the bleachers are after him."-De-

rolt Journal.

Make the Baby Smile.

To hear a crying baby suffering from colic and griping pains is not inspiriting. You can relieve and soothe the baby at once with Dr. John W. Bull's Baby Syrup and make her smile again. "I gave Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup to my baby who suffered and rested badly; after the first dose she became quiet and slept peacefully. It is a blessing to mothers. Annie E. Burkhart, Reamstown, Pa." Dr. John W. Bull's Baby Syrup costs only 25 cents.

Got on All Right. She-How are you getting on with your e, Captain Vert? He (a beginner)-Oh, splendidly; getting on about every two minutes. - Fun. Every Mother Wants

Chappelear's Bronchini The Great Cough Cure. Bronchin: Cures Croup. Bronchini Cures Colds Bronchini Cures Cough Bronchini Cures Sore Throat. Bronchini Cures Lung Disease Bronehini Stops Cough Instantly.

Bronchini Relieves Asthma Quicly. Bronchini sold on a guarantee. Large bottles 50, small size 25 cents. Sold by Sanr & Balsley, Napoleon His True Value.

She-I thought you told me your salary vas £10 a week? He—Oh, no. I said I carned £10, but I only get #3. - Tit-Bits.

Mothers Almost Worn Out, Hand's Colic Cure Gave Instant Reliet, BELL BROOK, O., March 25th, '96 - Dr. land-"I received your sample bottle of Jolic Cure and was never so glad in my ife. My baby had the wind colic since she was born and I was almost worn out. I gave or a dose without my husband's knowledge

and it gave her instant relief and she has and trave her instant relief and she had snot seen the least trouble since I gave her the first dose. I would not be without it for anything. I will recommend your Colic Care to every mother. Mrs. J. C. Wade." Sold by all druggists 25c. Two Great Classes.

"Mankind," said the teacher, "are dirided into two great classes. Name them." the prize scholar, "and them what gets run over."-New York Sunday Journal. A True Saying.

It has been said that habitual con tipation is the cause of fully one-half hediseases that flesh is heir to. Keep Will they ever share the profits of a our bowels regulated by Cladwell's Syrup Pepsin, and your system will be in proper condition to keep off diseases of all kinds. Get a sample bottle (10 doses 10 cents) of & BALSLEY's, and you will bless the the profit under a high tariff by limitday you did.

A Businesslike Girl. The member of the firm pressed his hand to his heart.

"I love you madly!" he exclaimed. ove but you! I have never loved before! The typewriter inclined her head.
"Very well," she replied. "More than one copy, sir?".—Detroit Journal.

Hundreds of thousands have been nduced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done or others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day Humphrey, Napoleon, O.

A Lenient Sentence. Judge-You are charged with carrying oncealed weapons.

"It is all a mistake, your honor. You see, I had a pair of old pistels that I shoved home market. Would the manufac into my pocket to illustrate a very clever turers have made so many goods? No, pun I recently worked up. I get the boys but they would have doubled their to talk about balloons, and then I say my life was once saved by parachutes. When they give me the laugh, I draw the old pistols—pair o' shoots. You understand? -pair o' shoots. You understand? Ha, ha, ha!"

'Did you invent that?"

"Yes, your bonor."
"Thirty days."—Tit-Bits.

THE WORLD IS MUNYON'S.

All Great Discoveries of All Schools of Medicine are Brought to Munyon's Laboratory.

MUNYON ESTABLISHES THE STANDARD OF MERIT.



Professor Munyon keeps in touch with medical investigation and experiment throughout the world. His systematic methods have become so well known that the greatest discoveries are now submitted to him for practical test. Munyon's approval of any new remedy establishes its character and insures a fortune for its discoverer. Munyon believes that there is a cure for every disease, and that people should die only from old age or by accident. Fifty-seven absolute cures are now included in the Munyon system, and others are added as experience demonstrates their efficacy. There is no guesswork and no theorizing. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is propared expressly to cure dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. Munyor's Rheumatism Cure is a specific for rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica. Munyon's Kidney Cure conquers the various and dangerous affections of the kidneys. Munyon's Nerve Cure "ebuilds the nervous system. Munyon's Catarrh treatment

cures catarrh of the head, throat or stomach. The Munyon remedies work with scientific exactness. He has a separate specific for each disease. For sale by druggists. Mostly 25 cents. If you do not fully understand your own case write to Professor Munyon, at Philadelphia, and he will tell you free of charge,

LABOR'S SHARE.

Protection Can Give Nothing with Labor on Free List.

The Laborer Now Competes with Lowest Responsible Bidder of the World-Low Prices Stimulate Both Consumption and Production-Example of Steel Rail Pool.

One of the best speeches made in the house while the Dingley bill was being discussed was made by John C. Bell, of Colorado. With facts which are indisputable, and logic which is unanswerable, he exposed many of the fallacies of protection. His exposure of production. the absurd claim that protection helps the workingman is especially good. Here is a part of it:

"But our friends upon the other side ay that they levy a tariff for the benefit of the wage-workers. I say to you that any tariff bill, I care not from whonfit comes, that does not contain a provision for prohibiting the free inlow of immigration from foreign countries is oblivious of the rights of labor and is opposed to the interest of all wage-workers. (Applause.)

"Protection is always asked in the nterest of others. Now, observe how it is asked in behalf of the poor laboring man-just enough to cover the difference between the European scale of wages and our own. What hypocrisy! Who ever heard of the laboring man getting rich manufacturing? The statisticians clearly figured from the census of 1880 that about six per cent. on our dutiable list would con ence between the European wage schedule and ours, or that about 18 per cent. six per cent, he got for himself at the | 35 per cent, and yielded a steady revhand of congress six times six per cent. affects wages injuriously? Yes; by cious trust system for the manufacturer and against the laborer. The high sariff makes the manufacturer com-

plete master of the wage-worker. "In the review of R. G. Dun & Co., n their weekly review of trade, dated February 12, it is stated:

"'No other event of the week approaches in importance the disruption of the steel rail pool. In two days, says the report, 'after it a greater tonnage of entire production of the last year, reported at 800,000 tons, and instead of \$28 in December and \$25 in January, \$17 is now the price at which works east and west are seeking orders. And further,' says the report, 'the Carnegie ompany has been selling at \$17, Chiago delivery. These sales will employ many thousand hands, with an important decrease in the cost of track laying on renewal of railroads.

"Now, my friends, let me ask you, was it the rising or lowering price that employed these thousands of men? Our friend, Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, "The people what rides bicycles." said tells of the benefits of a higher duty on iron and steel. Did the steel rail pool. need more tariff? What is the difference in giving the manufacture a double profit through a high tariff or through a pool? Do they ever share the profits of the pool with labor? No.

tariff? Never. "It takes no political economist to inswer these questions. If the United States manufacturers can reap twice ing themselves to the home market and running half time, why should they run full time and invade foreign markets? They never will. They will sit down comfortably and sell their limited supply of goods for increased profits, making them more than whole, while the laborer tramps the country in search of work just as he does under the trust system.

"It is unfortunate that the humfrum of the tariff has been sounded in the ears of the people until many of them really believe that foreign trade warmest friends. For sale by D. J. did the breaking of the steel rail pool put so many men to work? It was because the consequent lower price for iron and steel brought most liberal orders from abroad as well as at home. Suppose the tariff had been prohibitive and we would have been confined to the but they would have doubled their profits on what they did make. The people could not have bought so many because of the increased price. Who would have suffered? First, the workmen, because they would have had fewer goods to make; secondly, the

consumer, because he could not have bought so many at a higher price. Who would have been benefited? The manufacturer, because he might have made and handled less goods, made a double profit, and really have gained, as he would have had fewer to handle for the same profit.

"This bill will increase the manufacturer's profits on the individual artieles, but will lessen the power of the people to buy or use his wares. "It is the poverty of the buyer, not

the producer, that must be relieved before things will thrive. "The manufacturer has every facility

to produce, but no facility to sell. "It is the consumption that must first be stimulated, and that will stimulate "There are but a few crumbs in this

oill to aid the oppressed farmer of the interior or the laborer, but thousands of things to further oppress him. Higher sugar, higher salt, higher lumber, higher clothing, higher manufac tured products and absolutely nothing to raise the price of labor-a high tariff on labor's products, limiting the demand for his labor by narrowing the market, but throwing the ports wide open for the free importation of other aborers from foreign countries to freely compete with his work.

'Consistency, thou art a jewel!""

HEAVY DUTIES ON LINENS. Will Deprive the People of a Useful Fabric.

The following are some of the comments of a man well acquainted with linens and the linen industry upon the senate doctored Dingley bill

The proposed duties on linen goods under the amended Dingley bill are ad valorem covered the entire labor cost heavier than ever, although it has been of our list of 1880. While the manufac- claimed that the senate had reduced turer then asked for the poor laborer his rates. These goods paid for many years enue to the government. The rates now "Is there any reason why a high tariff | proposed vary from 50 to 100 per cent. and the burden falls heaviest on low enabling employers to build up a vi- and medium goods, which are chiefly used in the homes of the poorer people. A cheap tablecloth now selling at re-

tail at 25 cents per yard will have to be sold at 371/2 cents to 40 cents if the quality be kept up. Medium linens for children's summer blouses will be assessed 991/2 per cent.

and the retail price will have to go up accordingly. Linen forms the raw material for many American industries, as linings rails was probably purchased than the for clothing and other purposes where strength and durability are required. Such goods will be advanced 20 to 30

> per cent. It is claimed that this advance is not necessary for revenue, but the effect will be that the people will in many cases substitute something cheaper, and thus be deprived of this useful fabric, and the revenue will be correspondingly diminished. It is said that linen goods can be made here, but this has been tried again and again, and except in the case of a few low crashes has been a failure, owing to the climate and other difficulties, but even if they could be made here the rates are unnecessarily oppressive. The entire cost of weaving linen goods in Europe is about 71/2 to 10 per cent, the selling price of the article here, and in Amer ica the cost should not be at the very outside more than double this percentage, so that, even if republican theories be true, a protection of 35 per cent. should be ample to allow for higher wages and extra profits for our manufacturers.

> It is possible speculators may start mills on the strength of these excessive rates, sell the stock and then step out, leaving the unfortunate laborer and manufacturer to face the difficulties of the situation as best they can. The laborer probably, having been brought here from Europe (for labor is on the free list), with unreasonable expectations, will be left to join the army of disappointment and discontent. Why should these exorbitantly high rates be assessed on an article more or less in use in every household in the land, and the cost of living so much increased in these days of keen competition and small profits? Why should the plain people be taxed to put more money in the pockets of the rich? If the wealthy manufacturers want to make experiments, let them do so at their own cost, not tax the poor for that purpose.

> > A Coal Miner.

William Gilbride, of Assumption, Ill., writes: "Caldwell's Syrup Pep-sin is the best remedy I have ever used for stomach troubles. I never felt better in my life, and I think every family should keep it on hand It does more than is claimed for it. SAUR & BALSLEY'S, Napoleon, O.

PHYSICIANS.

A. E. H. MAERKER. Physician and Surgeon NAPOLEON, OHIO.

OFFICEin Leists's Drug Store . Seconddoor South of Saur & Co's Bank

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